

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

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## DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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## (54) PRODUCING COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES

(71) We, EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, a company organized under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, United States of America, 343 State Street, 5 Rochester, New York, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—  
The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for combining individual images of two objects into a composite image on a record medium. More particularly, it relates to a method and apparatus for producing a record of such a composite image having a homogeneous background composed of separate backgrounds recorded with each object, the juncture of the 10 separate backgrounds being unsharp and substantially nondiscernible.  
In co-pending Patent Application No. 23061/71 (Serial No. 1329064), apparatus is disclosed for producing a record of a composite image of two or more individual images at different magnifications without any clearly discernible border edges between such individual images. As is discussed in the Specification of Patent Application No. 23061/71 (Serial No. 1329064), prior art apparatus has not effectively produced a composite photograph without sharp edges separating the individual images contained in the photograph.  
In the present application, an apparatus is described for producing a record of a composite image which is inherently tamperproof, that is, one in which one of the individual recorded images cannot be separated from the other individual recorded image and a different image substituted therefor without such substitution being detectable by the average layman.  
In accordance with the invention, photographic apparatus for producing on a photo-

graphic medium a composite image having a substantially continuous uninterrupted background using an objective comprises means for producing a first background image, means for producing an image of a first object at a first magnification superimposed on the first background image, means for producing a second background image, second means for producing an image of a second object at a second magnification superimposed on the second background image, and combining means for producing a composite image of the first object image in superimposition with the first background image, and the second object image in superimposition with the second background image, the combining means being positioned so that the composite image produced by said combining means is the object for the objective, the first and second background image producing means being positioned so that the background images are substantially in registry in the composite image. 50  
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In a preferred embodiment of the invention, an optical apparatus is provided wherein the image of one object is superimposed on a distinctive background image provided by the apparatus, and a second background image substantially identical in pattern to the first background image is provided for a second object. An image of the second object with provided second background image is formed and then optically combined with the image of the first object with the first background image into a composite image in a manner such that the separate background images are joined together substantially in registry to produce a homogeneous background in the composite image without any discernible juncture of the separate background images. A means is also provided for recording the composite image. 70  
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The term "field" as used in the 90

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specification and claims of this application with reference to lens systems refers to the area within the light transmission path of a lens on either side of the lens, i.e., the object side or the image side, unless "field of view" is specified, in which case reference is to the object side of the lens only. 5

The term "magnification", as used in the specification and claims of this application with reference to image formation, is used in its technical sense which includes values less than one (sometimes referred to as minification or reduction) as would be produced by negative (or divergent) lenses, in which case the image is smaller than the object, as well as values greater than one, produced by positive (or convergent) lenses, where the image is larger than the object. 10

In a detailed description of a preferred embodiment of the invention presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which:— 20

Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of one embodiment of the invention; 25

Figure 2A illustrates the format of an identification card which can be produced with the invention; and

Figure 2B illustrates various elements used to produce the identification card depicted in Figure 2A. 30

Referring to Figure 1 of the drawings, there is shown an apparatus for providing distinctive background images for two objects, and for producing, at different magnifications, images of the two objects in superimposition with a respective background image. Means are also provided for combining the two images with their respective backgrounds as a composite image which can be recorded on a record medium 1 located in the primary image plane of the apparatus. In this instance, one object is a person, indicated by the reference numeral 2, and the second object is a card or sheet 3 (also depicted in Figure 2B) bearing certain data or factual information regarding such person. The composite image formed and recorded on medium 1 can be used to produce an identification card of the type and format illustrated in Figure 2A of the drawings. 40

As shown in Figure 1, a record medium 1, in this instance a photographic film, is suitably supported in the primary image plane of a camera 4. The camera 4 can take the form of a still camera having a housing 5 and an objective 6 for forming an image on film 1. 50

As is well known to those skilled in the art, a lens system such as camera objective 6 has a predetermined field of view. In the illustrated embodiment means are provided for producing a combined image of the data card 3 and the person 2, with respective 60

distinctive backgrounds, in the field of view 65 of objective 6 so that the combined image can be recorded by camera 4.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, means for producing an image of data card 3 superimposed with a distinctive background image is shown positioned within the field of, and optically aligned with, camera objective 6, and includes a field lens 7, a transparency 8 located adjacent field lens 7 and bearing the image of a particular background pattern, and an objective 9. In operation, the image of data card 3 is formed by objective 9 near field lens 7 and transparency 8. The superimposed data card image and background image are then combined with the image of person 2 with a background image as hereinafter described. 70

Means shown in Figure 1 for producing an image of person 2 with a distinctive background includes a screen 10 positioned behind person 2, projecting means 11 for projecting the distinctive background image on screen 10, a beam splitter such as, for example, a semi-reflecting mirror 12, an objective 13, and a field lens 14. Projecting means 11 of one type known in the art is located in front of person 2 and includes a projection lamp 15, a condenser 16, a transparency 17 bearing the image of the distinctive background pattern, and a projection lens 18. Objective 13 is substantially optically coincident with projection lens 18 via semi-reflective mirror 12. Screen 10 is a retro-reflective screen, that is, one which substantially reflects incident light only along that path which is coincident with the path of the incident light. 75

In operation, the distinctive background image is projected through semi-reflecting mirror 12 to person 2 and screen 10. Since light reflected by screen 10 is substantially coincident with light incident upon the screen, semi-reflecting mirror 12 is positioned within the light path of projection means 11 in order to intercept 90 the reflected background light. The background light which is projected upon person 2 is scattered, inasmuch as the person 2 is diffuse. Therefore, the portion of the distinctive background light which is reflected back towards mirror 12 by the person 2 is of negligible intensity and is rendered substantially nondiscernible in the overall scene of objective 13 by employing a separate illumination source 19 placed at an oblique angle to screen 10. A substantial portion of light from source 19 which is incident upon screen 10 is reflected back toward source 19, that portion reflected by screen 10 toward the semi-reflecting mirror 12 being of negligible intensity. However, illumination source 19 is of sufficient intensity so that light from source 19 reflected 95

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by person 2 to mirror 12 will effectively swamp any projected background light reflected by person 2 to mirror 12.

With the arrangement described above, 5 an image of person 2 surrounded by an image of the distinctive background projected by projecting means 11 is formed by objective 13 near field lens 14.

In the embodiment of the present invention shown in Figure 1, means for combining the distinctively backgrounded images of person 2 and data card 3 includes a lens 21 and a mirror 20. Lens 21 is located within the field of, and optically aligned 10 with, camera objective 6 and between objective 6 and the plane in which the image of data card 3 is formed by objective 9. Mirror 20 is located in the field of and aligned with lens 21 and positioned so as to 15 direct light from field lens 14 to lens 21 and so as to mask a portion of the light from field lens 7. Consequently, the image of person 2 produced near field lens 14 by objective 13 appears in the field of lens 21, in effect 20 having been optically substituted for that portion of the light from field lens 7 which is blocked by mirror 20. Therefore, the image of person 2 with background and the superimposed image of data card 3 and its background 25 together become the object for lens 21 which reimages them as a composite image. This composite image becomes the object for camera objective 6, which forms an image thereof on film 1.

The distinctive background images which are combined with the individual object images are substantially identical in pattern, and the backgrounds are advantageously registered to produce the appearance of an 30 uninterrupted homogeneous background for the composite image. Since the composite image background is intended to present a complicated matching problem to anyone attempting to substitute a new image 35 for one of the original images, the common background pattern has suitable visual characteristics such as, for example, a red colour that continuously varies sinusoidally in density in one direction and green colour 40 that continually varies sinusoidally in density in an orthogonal direction. The background pattern of the type described produces an unsharp plaid pattern which is 45 illustrated as diagonal lines in a horizontal and vertical orientation in Figures 2A and 2B. Of course, it will be understood that the 50 pattern utilized with the invention for the composite background need not be limited to that described above, but can be any pattern effective for producing a complicated matching problem.

Since precise alignment of the separate background images may be time consuming in certain applications of the present invention, a blurred transition zone can be 55

produced between the separate background images. Such a zone has no clearly discernible edges but rather blends the separate background images into what appears to be a continuous uninterrupted background. The formation of the blurred transition zone is accomplished by spacing mirror 20 from lens 21 at a proper distance to blur the edge of the superimposed data card/background image defined by the edge of mirror 20. Therefore there is no mirror edge definition in the composite image formed by lens 21 but rather the above-mentioned transition zone is produced which effectively obscures any misalignment that exists between the 60 separate background images.

After exposure to the composite image formed by lens 21 in the manner described above, film 1 can be processed by conventional photographic methods. By printing the film negative (not shown) on a conventional photosensitive medium a tamperproof identification card which has a continuously uninterrupted and substantially homogeneous background and of the type shown 65 in Figure 2A can be produced. No sharp edges will appear between the object images thereby making it difficult to separate the images without the separation being visually detectable.

The means described above for producing an image of each object superimposed with their respective background images, and the means for combining such images, can be supported in various ways. In accordance with one feature of the embodiment shown in Figure 1, they can be supported in a housing 22 with object viewing apertures 23 and 24, such housing being detachably connected with camera housing 5. If desired, camera 4 can be made an integral part of housing 22 without departing from the scope of this invention. Likewise, illumination source 19 can be used to illuminate data card 3 as well as person 2, or a separate light source can be provided. Furthermore, the background for person 2 can be projected on a rear-projection screen, located behind person 2, by a projector located rearwardly of person 2 and the screen, rather than in the manner hereinbefore disclosed, while remaining within the scope of the invention.

#### WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Photographic apparatus for producing on a photographic medium a composite image having a substantially continuous uninterrupted background using an objective comprising means for producing a first background image, means for producing an image of a first object at a first magnification superimposed on the first background image, second means for producing a second background image, second means for producing an image of a second object at a second magnification superimposed on the 70

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second background image, and combining means for producing a composite image of the first object image in superimposition with the first background image, and the second object image in superimposition with the second background image, the combining means being positioned so that the composite image produced by said combining means is the object for the objective, the first and second background image producing means being positioned so that the background images are substantially in registry in the composite image. 70

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7. Photographic apparatus according to claim 6, wherein the mirror is spaced from the re-imaging lens a distance sufficient to blur the one edge or edges of the superimposed first object and first background image. 75

8. Photographic apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the first and second background images are of substantially identical pattern. 80

9. Photographic apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the identical pattern of the first and second background images includes two colours, the density of one colour varying sinusoidally in one direction, and the density of the other colour varying sinusoidally in a second direction. 85

10. Photographic apparatus according to any of the preceding claims for use with a camera containing the photographic medium and the first-mentioned objective, and including means for detachably connecting the camera thereto in operative relation with the apparatus. 90

11. A method for producing on a photographic medium a composite image having a continuous uninterrupted background, comprising superimposing an image of a first object at a first magnification with a background image having a pattern, superimposing an image of a second object at a second magnification with a second background image having a pattern substantially identical to the pattern of the first background image, combining the superimposed images and their respective backgrounds into a composite image on a photographic medium in a manner such that the transition between the first and second background images is substantially nondiscernible. 100

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2. Photographic apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the means for producing the first object image comprises a field lens positioned in the field of the first objective, and a second objective optically aligned with the first field lens and positioned for forming an image near the first background image producing means.

3. Photographic apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the first background image producing means comprises a transparency bearing an image of the first background and supported near the field lens in optical alignment therewith.

4. Photographic apparatus according to claim 1, 2, or 3, wherein the means for producing the second object image comprises a field lens positioned so as to transmit light to the combining means, a third objective optically aligned with the second-mentioned field lens and positioned so as to form an image near the second-mentioned field lens, and reflecting means for directing light from the second object and the second background image to the third objective.

5. Photographic apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the second background image producing means comprises means for projecting light through a transparency image of the second background toward the second object, and a retro-reflective screen located on the opposite side of the second object to the light projecting means so as to receive light projected by the light projecting means thereby producing an image of the second background on a portion of the screen, and wherein the reflecting means comprises a beam splitter located between the light projecting means and the second object so as to direct light reflected from the second object and the screen to the third objective without substantially interfering with the light projected by the light projecting means toward the second object and the screen.

6. Photographic apparatus according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the combining means comprises a re-imaging lens optically aligned with and positioned between the means for producing the first object image and the first objective so as to form the composite image, a mirror positioned between the means for producing the first object image and the re-imaging lens and oriented so that it reflects light from the means for producing the second object image to the re-imaging lens while blocking a portion of the light transmitted from the means for producing the first object image to produce at least one edge of the superimposed image of the first object and first background.

12. A method for producing a photographic identification card containing a composite image having a continuous uninterrupted background, comprising superimposing an image of a first object at a first magnification with a first background image having a pattern, superimposing an image of a second object at a second magnification with a second background image having a pattern substantially identical to the pattern of the first background image, combining the superimposed images and their respective backgrounds into a composite image in a photographic film in which the first and second background

5 images are adjacent and in registry, to produce a latent composite image on the film, converting the latent composite image into a negative composite image by processing the photographic film, and producing a print of the negative composite image on a card.

10 13. Photographic apparatus for producing a composite image having a substantially continuous uninterrupted background constructed and arranged substantially as hereinbefore described and shown in the accompanying drawings.

14. A method of producing a composite image having a substantially continuous uninterrupted background substantially as hereinbefore described and shown with reference to the accompanying drawings. 15

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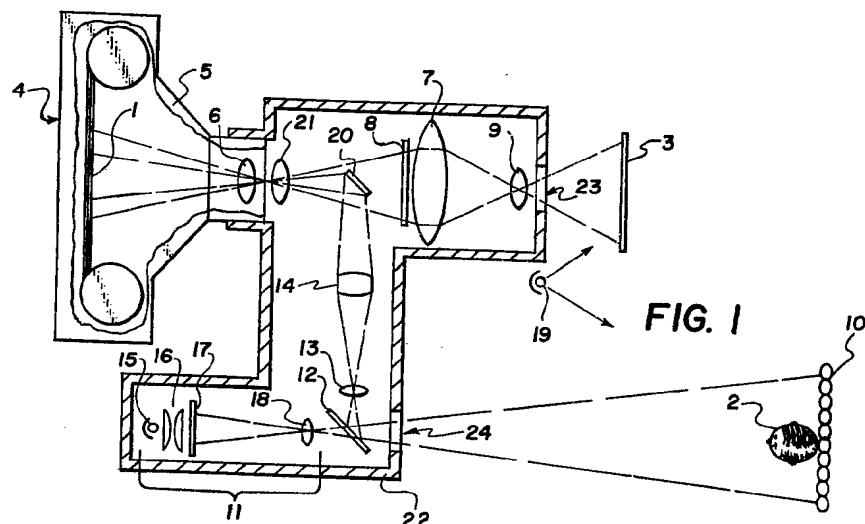


FIG. 1

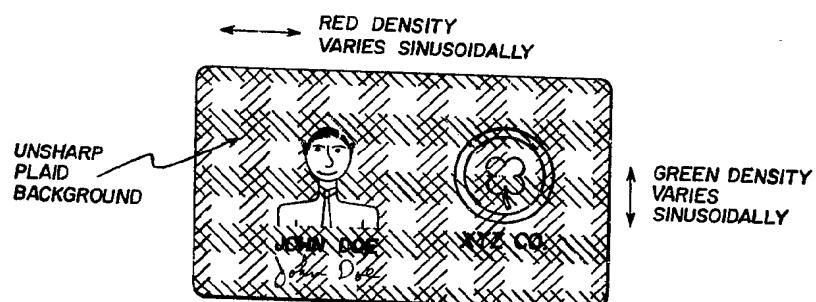


FIG. 2A

